

FOLDVARI, Iaszlo; CSOLTO, Iaszlo

Order No.19/19/1963 issued by the Central Board of Transportation
on the use of government-owned trucks. Kozleked kozl 19 no.29:
490 21 J1 '63.

1. Kozponti Szallitasi Tanacs elnokehelyettese (for Foldvari).
2. Kozponti Szallitasi Tanacs titkara (for Csolto).

FOLDVARI, P.
LUDANY, Gyorgy, Dr.; GATI, Tibor, Dr.; MICZEAN, Izabella, Dr.; RIGO, Janos, Dr.;
FOLDVARI, Peter

Novocaine and the pituitary-adrenal system. Orv. hetil. 98 no.37:1018
15 Sept 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Korlelettani Intézete (igazgató:
Sós József egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(PROCAINE, eff.

on adrenal-pituitary stress mechanism in rats (Hun))

(PITUITARY GLAND, physiol.

adrenal-pituitary stress mechanism, eff. of procaine in
rats (Hun))

(ADRENAL GLANDS, physiol.

same)

PALKOVITS, Miklos; FOLDVARI, Peter I.

Antidiuretic effect of the subcommissural organ. Acta biol Hung 11
no.2:91-102 '60. (EEAI 10:2)

1. Anatomisches Institut, Medizinische Universität, Budapest
(Vorstand: F.Kiss). und Patologisch-Physiologische Abteilung
(Leiter: P.Kertai) des Staatlichen Hygiene Instituts, Budapest
(General Direktor: T.Bakacs)
(DIURETICS AND DIURESIS) (URINE)
(BRAIN) (SPINE)

SIMON, Gy; FOLDVARI, P.; CZEIZEL, E.; SZUCS, J.

Effect of the simultaneous administration of gluco- and mineralo-corticoids on the Na²⁴ absorption capacity of the small intestine. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.2:203-205 Ap'64

L. Budapesti orvostudományi Egyetem Korelettani Intézete és
Országos Kozegészségügyi Intézet Korelettani Osztálya.

*

FOLDVARI, Tamas

"Efforts for a concrete research in the worker's attitude to labor" by A. G. Zdravomyszlov [Zdravomyslov, A. G.], V. A. Jadov [Yadov, V. A.]. Reviewed by Tamas Foldvari. Munka szemle 8 no. 6:32-33 Je '64.

FOLDVARI-VOGL, Maria

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
Mineralogical and Geological
Chemistry

①
Spectral analytic determinations of the zirconium content
in the fuller's earths (bentonites) of Nagytétény. Maria
Földvart-Vogl, Magyar Állami Földt. Intézet, Eri-
tész, Szé. B. Derszöld 10, 65-70(1948)(in English 72-3).
Chem. and spectrographic analyses of heavy mineral con-
centrates that contained all the zircon correspond to 0.014
to 0.016% ZrO_2 in the dried fuller's earth.

Michael Fleischer

24

9-13-54

CA

8

the vanadium content of wehrilites from Szarvaskő
Mária P. Varga - Földtani Közlemények 80, 181 (1960) - Spectrographic analysis of 32 samples from the Denúver shaft
showed V contents of 0.08-0.25% (av. 0.14%).
István Fényes

FOLDVARI-VOGL, M.

"Thermic analysis of argil and loess samples from the Alföld." (p.51). ACTA GEOLOGICA
(Magyar Tudomys Akademia). Vol 2 no. 1/2, 1953.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954

~~FILED IN 406~~ - 114 15 15
58/4

✓ Thermal analysis of bauxite samples from Nécsa and Isak-
zentgyörgy (Hungary). MAZA, POLYMER-VOG, Földtani
Közlem. 83 (1/5) 1461-48 (1953), abstracted in Chem. Zentr.,
126 (13) 3681 (1955).—The mineralogical composition of the
Nécsa type consists predominantly of kaolinite + hydrargillite +
boehmite; that of the Isakzentgyörgy type is of kaolinite +
diaspore. MHA

SMW
79

HING 9

56. Investigations on the Mike village meteorite (SW Hungary) - A Somogy megyei Mike községben hullott meteorit vizsgálata -- K. I. Sztrókay and M. Földváry. (Journal of Geology -- Földtani Közlemény -- Vol. 83, 1951, No. 7-9, pp. 241-254, 6 figs., 8 tabs.)

On May 3rd, 1944 a meteorite fell in the village of Mike, SW Hungary. Only a few observations concerning the circumstances of the incident were available since merely four small fragments, a total weight of 224.2 g. could be collected from the fallen mass. On the basis of its chemical composition and mineralogical structure this stone meteorite of light grey colour and tuffy-porphritic texture must be classified as a chondrite. Inasmuch as sharply contoured chondri could not be distinguished it represents a transitory type. The following elements were established spectrographically: Ge, Ga, V, As, Sb, Pd, Sn. Bronzite is the predominant mineral constituent, peridot is equally important, augite occurs in a somewhat smaller quantity, plagioclase and maskelynite are subordinate. The metallic part consists chiefly of taenite and troilite (14-15% Ni). Kamacite and taenite were determined by measuring their reflectivity. Troilite has a far greater reflectivity than terrestrial FeS. Furthermore, a hitherto unknown type of twinning was observed in the troilite grains from which the presence of β -FeS may be deduced.

1. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~, II.

"New systematic points of view on the theory and practice of differential thermoanalysis."
Acta Geologica, Budapest, Vol 2, No 3/4, 1954, p. 215

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

SZTOKAY, K.; FOLDVARI-VOGL, H. "A new stone meteorite from Hungary." In English.
Acta Geologica, Budapest, Vol 2, No 3/4, 1954, p. 313

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

POLDVARI-VOGI, MARIA.

✓ Correlation between silicate chemistry and geology.
Mária Poldvári-Vogi. *Magyar Tudományos Akad. Kém. Tudományos Osztályának Közleményei* 4, 115-23 (1954).
The lab. methods used by chemists in the study of the formation of solid phases from silicate melts, such as cooling and heating curves and quenching expts., are surveyed. Such methods help the elaboration of theories concerning the formation of minerals. François Kertész

B. T. R.
June 1954
Ceramics and Concrete

7539° Differential Thermal Analysis. (Hungarian.) Mária
Vogl Erdővári. Magyar Kémikusok Lapja, v. 9, no. 1, Jan.
5, 1954, p. 5-12.

Reviews history as applied to identification of constituents of
clay. Method based on principle that inert matter is replaced
by either an arbitrarily chosen component of material to be in-
vestigated or mixture of known composition of several com-
ponents. Graphs, diagrams. 10 ref.

AB 1461-1

HUNG.

Factors in the thermal decomposition of dolomites. M. Földvári-Vogl and V. Koblencz (Inst. Geol. Hungary, Budapest). *Anna Geol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 3, 15-23 (1965) (in French).—Differential thermal analysis (DTA) curves are given for 7 analyzed dolomites and for a dolomite to which 0.01 to 10% NaCl had been added. The temp. of the first break in the curve (decomposn. of $MgCO_3$) was lowered from 780° to 710° by the addn. of NaCl. Similar results were obtained by the addn. of 6% of the chlorides, nitrates, and sulfates of Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Mg, Ca, Sr, and Ba. Nitrates had the largest effect, sulfates the smallest. $MgCO_3$, $BaCO_3$, $CaSO_4$, $BaSO_4$, and $Ba(NO_3)_2$ had no effect. Washing out the sol. salts resulted in normal DTA curves. Michael Fleischer.

56. Geochemical investigations on the ashes of Hungarian coals -- E. Szűcs, M. Völgyesi. (Földtani Közlöny -- Vol. 95, 1955, No. 1, pp. 7-43, 2 figs., 1 tab.)

The practical and scientific importance of the trace elements found in hard and brown coals is considerable. The authors have examined the ashes of 265 Hungarian and foreign coals by the quartz-spectrographic method and established their approximate trace element contents in five groups of line intensity. By comparing coals of different ages it could be ascertained that the enrichment in trace elements takes place during the formation of peat as well as during carbonization. At a higher degree of carbonization the enrichment is insignificant in fact in anthracite the trace element content decreases. The large quantity of trace elements found in coals is a consequence of the loss of water, C, H and O. In the spatial distribution of the trace elements an important role is played by the eruptive rocks deposited in the vicinity of the occurrence. Thus for instance the granitic territory of *Pilis-Fazekashada-Mórly* provides most of the Ga, Sn, Pb, Mo and Ba found in the nearby hard and brown coals. The young basalts of Hungary may influence the peaty formations. Certain trace elements found in the ashes of coals from *Nagybánya* and *Kisbánya* can be connected with the andesites of the *Buda* mountains whereas the considerable quantity of Ni, Cr, V and Mn found in the coals of *Bánfalva* and other occurrences in the *Borsod* basin can be attributed to the substances supplied by the basic mass of the *Bukk* mountains. Karstic coals show a minimum of

trace elements; this can be explained by the smaller quantities in which they are found in limestone.

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AIR FORCE
AIR FORCE

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FOLDVARI-VOGL, M.; KILBURSZKY, B.

A quick differential thermic apparatus for analysis. p. 19. (Magyar
Kemikusok Lapja, Vol. 12; No. 1, Jan 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000413420007-0"

FOLDVARINE VOGL, K.

FOLDTANI KOZLONY. BULLETIN OF THE HUNGARIAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. (Magyar Foldtani Tarsulat) Budapest.

The study of natural isotopes in our country. p. 365

Vol. 88, No. 3, July/Sept. 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 3, March 1959
Unclass.

FOLDVARI-Vogt, M.

Investigation of the trace element of the slag tip of the Komlo Power Plant, p. 37

A MAGYAR ALLAMO FOLDTANI INTEZET EVI JELENTESE. Budapest, Hungary, 1955/56(Published
1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

SZADECKY-KARDOSS, Elemer, akademikus; VADASZ, Elemer, elnök; FOLDVARINE
VOGL, Maria, a föld és asványtani tudományok doktora; EGYED, László,
lev.tag.; MILLNER, Tivadar, lev.tag; KERTAI, György

From merogeology to hologeology; also, remarks by E.Vadasz and others.
Muszaki közl MTA 27 no.1/2:35-68 '60. (EKA 10:4)

1. Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, Muszaki Tudományok Osztálya (for
Szadeczky-Kardoss, Vadasz, Foldvarine Vogl, Egyed, Millner)
(Geology)

FOLDVARIK VOGEL, Maria (Budapest)

Sonia Kovalevskaja. Term tud kozl 5 no.2:81-82 F '61.

FOLDVARI-VOGL, Maria, dr. (Budapest, Vorosilov ut 14); RAPP-SIK, Stefania
(Budapest, Vorosilov ut 14)

Geochemical investigations of mineralization by means of the methods
of spectrum analysis. Acta chimica Hung 28 no.1/3:9-15 '61.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Ungarische Geologische Anstalt, Budapest.

(Geochemistry) (Spectrum analysis) (Mineralization)

FOLDVARI-VOGL, M.

Classification and nomenclature proposal for clay minerals.
Acta geol Hung 6 no.3/4:341-344 '62.

1. Institut geologique de Hongrie, Budapest.

FOLDVARINE Volgl, Maria, a foldtani tudományok doktora

The work of the Hungarian State Geological Institute in the field of analytic chemistry. Kem tud kozl MTA 20 no.1: 121-125 '63.

1. Magyar Allami Foldtani Intezet Kemiai Laboratoriuma, Budapest.

FOLDVARY, Gyorgy

Water and gas supply at the Hotel Royal. Epuletgepeszet 11
no.4:129-131 3 '62.

FOLDVARY, Gyula, dr.

Pathogenesis and prognosis of myocardial infarction without preliminary manifestations. Orv. hetil. 96 no.4:101-104 23 Jan 55.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának
(Igazgató: orvost. Béla dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.
(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT,
pathogen. & progn.)

FOLDVARY, Gyula, dr.; MARKOS, Katalin, dr.

Unusual developmental abnormality in the position of the heart.
Orv. hetil. 96 no.49:1369-1370 4 Dec 55.

1. A Komárommegyei Tanács Kórhaza (igazgató: Kábelő József dr.)
Prosecturájának (főorvos: Szabo Zsolt dr.) és Szülészeti
Osztályának (főorvos: Róde György dr.) közleménye.
(CARDIOVASCULAR DEFECTS, CONGENITAL
ectopia cordis nuda thoracis, pathol. (Hun))

FOLDVARI, Gyula, dr.,; BODA, Janos, dr.

Two cases of esophagus and aorta perforation, caused by foreign body. Orv. hetil. 96 no.52:1450-1451 25 Dec 55.

1. A Fehermegyei Tanács Kórháza (igaz: Dorosi Ferenc dr.)
Prosecturájának (főorvos: Kassay Antal dr.) és Belgyógyászati
Osztályának (főorvos: Szász György dr.) közl.

(ESOPHAGUS, perf.

caused by bone splinter with perf. of aorta, pathol.
(Hun))

(AORTA, perf.

caused by bone splinter from esophagus, pathol. (Hun))

(FOREIGN BODIES

aorta & esophagus, bone splinter causing perf. (Hun))

FOLDVARY, S. L.

GYULA, Foldvary, dr.; LASZLO, Szam, dr.

[Signature]
Thoracic leads in localizing diagnosis of infarction. Magyar. belorv.
arch. 10 no.1:9-15 Feb '57.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának (Igásgato:
Fornet Bela dr. egy. tanár) közleménye.

(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT, diag.

ECG, role of thoracic leads in localizing diag. (Hun))

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, in various dis.

myocardial infarct, role of thoracic leads in localizing
diag. (Hun))

FOLDVARI, Gyula
ZSOLT, Szabo, Dr.; FOLDVARI, Gyula, Dr.

Papilloma of the kidney pelvis resulting in total destruction of the kidney. Magy. sebészeti 10 no.5-6:372-374 Oct-Dec 57.

1. Komárommegyei Tanács Kórháza (ig.: Dr. Kabdebó József) prosecturájának (főorvos: Szabo Zsolt dr.) közleménye.

(CARCINOMA, case reports

papilloma of kidney pelvis with ureteral metastasis resulting in total destruction of kidney (Hun))

(KIDNEY PELVIS, neoplasms

papilloma with ureteral metastasis resulting in total destruction of kidney (Hun))

(URETERS, neoplasms

metastatic from papilloma of kidney pelvis resulting in total destruction of kidney (Hun))

FOLDVARY, Gyula, dr.

Gastric ulcer and lymphatic leukemia. Orv. hetil. 98 no.10-11:
277-279 17 Mar 57.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának
(igazgató: Fornet, Béla, dr., egyet. tanár) közleménye.
(LEUKEMIA, LYMPHATIC, compl.
peptic ulcer, case report (Hun))
(PEPTIC ULCER, compl.
leukemia, lymphatic, case report (Hun))

FOLDVARY, Gyula, dr.

Therapy of postoperative complaints in gastrectomy. Orv.
hetil. 98 no.26:706-711 30 June 57.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának
(igazgató: Földes, Béla, dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.
(GASTRECTOMY, compl.
postop., classif. & ther. (Hun))

FOLDVARY, Gyula, Dr.; FULOP, Tibor, Dr.

Eosinophil cell pleuritis. Orv. hetil. 99 no.3:92-94 19 Jan 58.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának (igazgató:
Fornet Bela dr: egyet. tanár* közleménye.
(PLEURISY, etiol. & pathogen.
eosinophilic pleurisy (Hun))
(EOSINOPHILIA, etiol. & pathogen.
same)

FOLDVARY, Gyula, Dr.; FULOP, Tibor, Dr.

Extrarenal effects of novurit. Orv. hetil. 99 no.11:385-386 16 Mar 58.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának (igazgató:
Fornet Béla dr., egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(DIURETICS, MERCURIAL

mercurophylline, mechanism of action, extrarenal actions (Hun))

FOLDVARY, Gyula, dr.

On "intermediate coronary syndrome." Orv.hetil. 100 no.36:
1292-1295 S '59.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Belklinikájának
(igazgató: Fernet Bela dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.
(CORONARY DISEASE)

FOLDVARY, Gyula, dr.; VECH, Lajos, dr.

Essential hypercholesterinemic hyperlipemia. Orv.hetil. 101
no.5:166-170 Ja '60.

1. Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. sz. Belklinika.
(CHOLESTEROL blood)
(LIPIDS blood)

FOLDVARI, Gyula, dr.; KOVES, Istvan, dr.

A case of mesenterial vascular tumor. Magy. sebeszet 14 no.2:89-91
Ap '61.

1. A XIV. ker. Tanács Uzsoki utcai kórháza (igazgató-főorvos:
Szanto Sándor dr.) I. sz. sebészeti osztálya (főorvos: Koves Istvan
dr.) közleménye.

(HEMANGIOMA case reports) (MESENTERY neopl)

GEHER, Katalin, dr.; FOLDVARY, Gyula, dr.; SZOTACZKY, Maria, dr.

On the etiological significance of lambliasis. Orv. hetil. 103 no.7:
294-295 18 F '62.

1. Borsod megyei Semmelweis Kórház, I Belgyógyászat.

(GIARDIASIS etiol)

SZECHY, Miklos, dr.; FOLDVARI, Gyula, dr.

Eosinophilic granuloma of the duodenum, Orv. hetil. 103 no.11:501-502
18 Mr '62.

1, Uzsoki utcai Korhas, I Sebesseti Osztaly.

(DUODENUM dis)
(EOSINOPHILIC GRANULOMA case reports)

FOLDVARY, Gyula, dr.; SZOTACZKY, Maria, dr.

Survival in bilateral leg amputation with embolism of the aortic bifurcation, recent cerebral embolism and myocardial infarction.
Orv. hetil. 103 no.22:1025-1027 3 Je '62.

1. Borsod- Abauj-Zemplen Megyei Kórház, I. Belosztály.
(AMPUTATION compl) (AORTA dis) (MYOCARDIAL INFARCT compl).
(CEREBRAL EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS compl)

FOLDVARI, Gyula, dr.; SZECHY, Miklos, dr.; KOVES, Istvan, dr.

Fatal outcome of hemobilia. Orv. hetil. 103 no.29:1364-1366 22 JI '62.

1. Bp. XIV. ker. Tanacs VB Uzsoki u. Korhaz, I. Sebészeti Osztaly.
(BILE blood)

HUNGARY

FOLDVARY, Gyula, Dr; Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén Megye Council, II. Hospital, I. Medical Ward (Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén Megyei Tanács, II. Kórház, I. Belosztály).

"Myocardial Infarct of a 17 Year-Old."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 33, 18 Aug 1963, pages 1566-1568.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] The author describes the myocardial infarct of a 17 year-old male student, because of the rarity of the disease at this age. In the absence of any other etiological factors, the infarct is thought to be of arteriosclerotic origin. Recovery was speedy and without complications. The patient resumed work six months later. 14 Western, 7 Eastern European references.

1/1

KOVES, Istvan, dr.; BODOKY, Gyorgy, dr.; FOLDVARI, Gyula, dr.

On acute pneumo-cholecystitis. Orv. hetil. 104 no.44:2093-
2094 3 N '63.

1. XIV ker. Tanacs Uzsoki utcai korhaz, I sebeszeti Osztaly.
(CHOLECYSTITIS) (CHOLECYSTOGRAPHY)
(CHOLECYSTECTOMY) (NEOMYCIN)

FOLDY, M.

FOLDY, M. Let us use electric fences on pasture lands. p. 25.

Vol. 11, no. 17, Sept. 1956

MAGYAR MEZOGAZDASAG

AGRICULTURE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

BALOUN, Rene; FOLDYNA, Bohumil

Material incentives in the production plan performance at the
Vitkovické železářny Klementa Gottwalda hot rolling mills. Práce
mzda 12 no.1:29-31 Ja '64.

1. Vitkovické železářny Klementa Gottwalda, n.p., závod 2,
Ostrava.

FOLDYNA, Jan, inz. CSc.

"Joints in the cretaceous and carboniferous rocks at the southern boundary of the Munster Cretaceous Basin" by E. Bocke. Reviewed by Jan Foldyna. Uhli 6 no. 4: 143 Ap '64.

1. Department of Geology and Paleontology, Higher School of Mining, Ostrava.

FOULDYNA, Jan; SUP, Jiri

Remark on the conglomerate in a fossil cavity of the Ostravica
beds. Sbor VSB Ostrava 10 n: 1/2:185-189 '64.

1. Submitted November 26, 1963.

FOLDYNA, J.

"Use of stereoscopic photographs in paleontology."

CASOPIS PRO MINERALOGII A GEOLOGII, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 4, No. 2,
1959.

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS INDEX (EEAI), Library of Congress,
Vol. 8, No. 8, August, 1959.

Unclassified.

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67139

15.2220

AUTHORS: Foldyna, Václav, Engineer and Wozniak, Jiří CZECH/34-60-1-7/23
TITLE: Mechanism of Precipitation of Special Carbides,
Particularly Vanadium Carbide 1

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1960, Nr 1, pp 33 - 40

ABSTRACT: Analysis of literary data indicates that two differing views exist on the mechanism of precipitation of vanadium carbide. The authors have carried out experiments which were so planned that the results should prove the correctness of one or the other of the prevailing views. A steel with a low C and V content was chosen, which had the following chemical composition: 0.13% C; 0.49% Mn; 0.26% Si; 0.017% P, 0.019% S; 0.56% Cr and 0.28% V. In this type of steel, only two carbide phases occur, namely, Fe_3O and V_4C_3 . It was found that the mechanism of precipitation of vanadium carbide during tempering of the carbide does not differ qualitatively from the mechanism of precipitation of vanadium carbide during the annealing of bainitic structures. In both cases, the vanadium carbide precipitates from the solid solution. Gradually,

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CZECH/34-60-1-7/23

Mechanism of Precipitation of Special Carbides, Particularly
Vanadium Carbide

decomposition of the cementite is made possible by rejection of vanadium carbide from the solid solution, whereby the solid solution becomes impoverished of carbon, as a result of which the equilibrium between alloyed ferrite and cementite is disturbed. The drop in carbon in the solid solution is substituted by the carbon from the cementite. Thus, it is formed during the later stages of precipitation directly from the ferrite at the expense of decomposing a part of the cementite. The time lag between the formation of vanadium carbide during the tempering of the martensite and annealing of the bainitic structures, as well as the shift in the maxima of the secondary precipitation hardening, are not caused by a change in the mechanism of carbide precipitation.

Card 2/3

67139

Mechanism of Precipitation of Special Carbides, Particularly
Vanadium Carbide

CZECH/34-60-1-7/23

There are 3 figures, 1 table and 21 references, of
which 7 are Czech, 8 English, 1 international, 2 Swedish
and 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný VŽKG, Ostrava
(Research Institute VŽKG, Ostrava)

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1959

Card 3/3

Z/046/61/000/004/002/009
D007/D102

AUTHORS: Čadek, J., Engineer, Candidate of Sciences, and Foldyna, V.,
Engineer, Candidate of Sciences.

TITLE: Heat-treatable, high-temperature, 12% Cr steels in power
engineering.

PERIODICAL: Zváračský sborník, no. 4, 1961, 372-390

TEXT: The article describes efforts made to increase the heat-resistance of 12% Cr steels used in power engineering. The ČSSR has so far developed the AK2MV, AK2WC and T58 modified Cr steel types and further efforts are being made to increase the heat-resistance of 12% Cr steels by (a) addition of Nb and/or Ti; (b) addition of B or B and N; (c) combining the methods (a) and (b); and (d) increasing the content of carbide-forming elements with simultaneous addition of Co to reduce the formation of δ -ferrite. The article describes in detail tests with the Soviet EI 756 and EI 757 steels, modified by addition of Nb and B, and Ti and B, respectively; tests

Card 1/3

Z/046/61/000/004/002/009
D007/D102

Heat-treatable, ...

designed to verify information contained in literature on 12%Cr steels, modified by addition of carbide-forming elements and of B and N; and tests designed to verify the properties of the Soviet EI 993 steel. It was found that properties of EI 756 and EI 757 steels can be improved by the addition of 0.12 - 0.20% Nb, while addition of Ti produced poor plastic properties, due to the high content of δ -ferrite. Verification tests were made with Cr steels of various compositions. However, the measured creep strengths did not reach the high values listed in literature. The tests, therefore, eventually concentrated on the 20Cr12MoWVNbB steel. Its properties were compared with those of unmodified 20Cr12MoWV steels. It was found that the modified steel has a higher creep strength at temperatures above 575°C, while all other properties remain satisfactory. Turbine runners made of 20Cr12MoWVNbB steel have higher yield strength, same ductility, and somewhat higher contraction and notch toughness than runners made of AK2MV steel. For manual arc welding of the modified steel, electrodes are being tested which have a composition similar to the parent metal. In conclusion, the authors state that creep-strength values of 20Cr12MoWVNbB steel, heat-

Card 2/3

Z/046/61/000/004/002/009
D007/D102

Heat-treatable, 9

treated to a strength 80 - 85 kg/mm², i.e. $\sigma_{TP/10^4} = 14.0$ kg/mm², and $\sigma_{TP/10^5} = 7.7$ kg/mm², as measured by the Larson-Miller method, are lower than the actual potentialities of that steel type, and that final conclusions cannot yet be made. There are 9 figures, 10 tables, and 11 references: 5 Soviet-bloc, 3 non-Soviet-bloc, and 3 unidentified. The references to the 2 English-language publications read as follows: Hagel, Becht, Schenectady, Structural Stability of Modified 12-Chromium Alloys. Trans. ASME, October 1956, 1439-1446; Kauhausen, Kaesmacher, The Problem of Welding High Temperature Service Materials, British Welding Journal, December 1960, 558-707. (Technical Editor: Engineer J. Malý of the VUZ Bratislava).

ASSOCIATION: VÚHŽ Praha (VÚHŽ Prague) (J. Čadek)
VÚ VŽKG Ostrava (V. Foldyna)

Card 3/3

Z/046/61/000/004/003/009
D007/D102

AUTHORS: Kučera, J, Engineer, and Foldyna, V., Engineer, Candidate
of Sciences.

TITLE: Electrodes for welding high-temperature steels

PERIODICAL: Zvaračský sborník, no. 4, 1961, 391-403

TEXT: The article describes the properties of acid-coated and basic-coated electrodes for welding high-temperature, ferritic-pearlitic steels. The use of cored electrodes has been abandoned entirely and the Vítkovické železářny (Vítkovice Iron Works) now produces coated electrodes only. Acid electrodes are used only for welding low-alloy steels, while basic electrodes, preferably used for welding high-alloy steels and turbine runners, are gaining importance. Since crack formation in the weld metal is caused by the hydrogen content, acid electrodes require higher preheating temperatures than basic electrodes, whose weld metal has the lowest content of gases and nonmetallic inclusions. Basic electrodes have also been developed for welding modified 12%Cr steels. To achieve optimum properties

Card 1/2

Electrodes for welding ...

Z/046/61/000/004/003/009
D007/D102

of the weld metal, basic electrodes must be properly handled (drying at 350 - 400°C after pressing; storing in dry rooms; and repeated drying immediately prior to welding). Another way of reducing the hydrogen content in the weld metal of basic electrodes is to use less water glass while pressing the electrodes at higher pressures, and to select optimum grain sizes of the coating components. There are 2 figures, 8 tables, and 13 references; 3 Soviet-bloc, 6 non-Soviet-bloc, and 4 unidentified. The references to the 4 most recent English-language publications read as follows: Blanke, The Welder 24, 1955, no. 121, 14-20; Cottrell, Bradstreet, British Welding Journal, July 1955, 310-312; Smith, Welding Journal, September 1959, 337-392; Bastien, British Welding Journal, September 1960, 546-558. (Technical Editor: Engineer J. Malý of the VÚZ Bratislava).

ASSOCIATION: VZKG Ostrava

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/006/150/163
A057/A101

AUTHORS: Čadek, J., Foldyna, V.

TITLE: Thermally treated heatproof steels with 12% chromium in power engineering

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 5, abstract 6E30 ("Zvárač. sb.", 1961, v. 10, no. 4, 372 - 390, Czechoslovakian; Russian, German and English summary)

TEXT: The investigation of heatproof steel with 12% Cr is described. The tests were carried out on forged pieces of steel 20Cr12MoWV and 20Cr12MoWVNbB. Above 575°C steel 20Cr12MoWVNbB showed a higher friction 10^5 value than a steel without Nb and B at 600°C i.e. at a temperature lower by 25°C. For the manual arc welding of both steel types, electrodes of the same chemical composition as the base metal are used.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/137/62/000/006/156/163
A057/A101

AUTHOR: Kučera, J., Foldyna, V.

TITLE: Electrodes for welding heatproof steels

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6. 1962, 6, abstract 6E38
("Zvárač. sb.", 1961, v. 10, no. 4, 391 - 403, Czechoslovakian;
Russian, German and English summaries)

TEXT: The welding of heatproof boiler steels with a low content of alloying elements is carried out with electrodes with acidic and basic coatings; for welding of rotors only electrodes with basic coatings. The use of electrodes with basic coatings increased considerably in the last years in comparison to electrodes with acidic coatings. The difference between acidic and basic electrodes is the different content of gases in the metal of the seam and in the different tendency to the formation of cracks. The content of H_2 in the seam metal fused with acidic electrodes is 15 - 30 $cm^3/100\text{ g}$ and with basic electrodes $< 3\text{ cm}^3/100\text{ g}$. For the welding of difficultly weldable steels it is desirable to use electrodes which produce seam metal with a very low content of H_2 . This can be effected by

Card 1/2

Electrodes for welding heatproof steels

S/137/62/000/006/156/163
A057/A101

using basic electrodes with corresponding modification of the grain of coating, as well as at the expense of a decrease of the water glass content, applying high pressing pressures. But electrodes with basic coatings have to be stored in dry compartments with low relative humidity. Before use they have to be necessarily annealed at 350 - 400°C. For the welding of modified steels with 12% Cr the electrodes with basic coating were improved, producing thus seam metal with chemical composition corresponding to the base metal. There are 13 references.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

✓

Card 2/2

KUCERA, Jan, inz.; FOLDYNA, Vaclav, inz., C.Sc.

Metallurgic weldability of high-temperature 12 per cent chrome steel. Sbor VSB Ostrav 8 no.5:559-568 '62.

1. Vysoka skola banska, Ostrav (for Kucera), 2. Vyskumny ustav, Vitkovicke selezarny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava (for Foldyna).

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Z/034/62/000/010/002/002
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Čadek, J. and Foldyna, V.

TITLE: Heat-treated, scale-resistant 12% Cr-base boron-
and nitrogen-alloyed steels (Partial concluding
research report)

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, no. 10, 1962, 760

TEXT: The report contains an analysis of published
information on scale-resistant, heat-treated 12% Cr-base
steels which, in addition to other alloying elements, contain
boron, nitrogen and combinations of boron and nitrogen.
According to data published in the literature, a particular
feature of such steels is the excellent scale-resistance of
steels alloyed with a combination of boron and nitrogen.
However, the results given in the report indicate that if the
impact strength is not to drop below a permissible limit,
austenization temperatures should not be higher than 1 100 °C -
a temperature too low for achieving a high scale-resistance.
Metallurgical factors may greatly influence the scale-resistance
and the plasticity indices, particularly the notch impact
Card 1/2

Heat-treated, scale-resistant...

Z/054/62/000/010/002/002
E073/E335

strength of steels alloyed with boron and nitrogen. However, information on the influence of these factors is not available. Steels alloyed with a combination of boron (0.03%) and nitrogen are difficult to shape and this finding is the main reason why investigation of this steel is limited to a minimum and why it is not continued. Steel of the following composition has satisfactory mechanical properties and a good scale-resistance: 0.20% C, 0.60% Mn, 0.40% Si, 11.5% Cr, 0.5% Mo, 0.5% W, 0.25% V, 0.25% Nb and 0.003% B. The report contains the results of "orientational" research on this steel. Further results will be published in the final report. K

Card 2/2

J. FLOKVA, Ing., CHNKA, T., Ing., FOLMNA, V., Ing. GSc.

Evaluation of long-lasting creep tests of ferrite-perlite
steels. Sbor VSB Ostrava 9 no.3:379-409 163.

KUCERA, Jan, inz.; FOLDYNA, Vaclav, inz., C.Sc.

Electrodes for welding the modified 12 per cent chromium steel.
Zvaranie 12 no.2:21-27 F '63.

1. Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava (for Kucera). 2. Vyzkumny
ustav, Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava
(for Foldyna).

PRNKA, Tasilo, inz.; FOU DYNA, Vaclav, inz. CSc.

Revision of material sheets of Czechoslovak standards.
Normalizace 12 no.2837-40 I'64

1. Vyzkumny ustav metalurgicky, Vihkovické zelezarny Klementa
Gottwalda.

KUCERA, Jan, inz.; FOLDYNA, Vaclav, inz. CSc.; LICHY, Jaromir

Welding technology of steam pipes from 12 per cent chromium high-temperature steel. Zvaranie 13 no.2:44-51 F '64.

1. Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava (for Kucera).
2. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava (for Foldyna and Lichy).

L 19918-65 ENT(m)/EPF(n)-2/ETA(d)/T/EMP(t)/EMP(b) Pu-4 IJP(c)/ASD(m)-3 JD/
 NR: AP5000098 JG Z/0065/64/000/006/0505/0521

AUTHOR: Foldyna, V.; Wozniak, J. (Voznyak, Y.); Michel, A. (Mikhel, A.)

TITLE: ¹⁸ Structural changes during tempering of molybdenum- and vanadium-alloyed heat-resistant 12% Cr steels ⁷

SOURCE: ²⁷ Kovove materialy, no. 6, 1964, 505-521 ¹⁸

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum alloyed steel, vanadium alloyed steel, heat resistant steel, chromium steel

ABSTRACT: A detailed study was conducted of the structural changes which take place in the delta ferrite during the tempering of modified 12% Cr steels. It was found that in both molybdenum- and vanadium-modified steels, secondary hardening of the delta ferrite during tempering at 450—750C for a maximum of 100 hr is caused by the precipitation of the M₂X phase and V(C,N); in molybdenum-modified steels only, such hardening is caused by the precipitation of the M₂X and Cr₂N phases. During tempering at temperatures near 600C,

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L 18818-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000098

precipitation of the M_2X phase in the martensite caused only a retarded decrease in the microhardness of the martensite. In addition to the phases mentioned, the carbides $M_{23}C_6$ and M_6C were identified in the martensite and in the delta ferrite. Orig. art. has: 14 figures and 9 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VUM VZKG, Ostrava

SUBMITTED: 25May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

REF SERV: 001

OTHER: 027

Card 2/2

FOLDYNA, Vaclav, ins. CSce.; PRNKA, Tasile, ins.

Remarks on Czechoslovak Standard 42 0285 : Regulations for Processing Alloy Steels of Class 13 and 15 and Casting Steels of Class 27 and 28. Normalizace 12 no.12:340-342 D '64.

1. Research Institute of Metallurgy of the Vitkovické železárny Klementa Gottvalda National Enterprise, Ostrava.

ENR w. ENR d. / ENR (t. ENR z. ENR v. ENR

W. ENR: APSC19909

IZ/0012/64 014 012 001 8/0928

Braks, T. (Engineer); Foldyna, V. (Engineer, Candidate of sciences)

Braks, A. (Engineer)

TITLE: Heat resistance of Czech boiler steels 15110, 15111, 15123, and 15225

SOURCE: Strojiinstvi, v. 14, no. 12, 1964, 918-928

NOTE: low alloy steel, metal creep, metal test, ferritic steel, pearlitic steel, resistant steel/15110 steel, 15111 steel, 15123 steel, 15225 steel

The English summary, which contains the results of long-term creep tests of ferritic boiler steels of the 15110 type, the results of the tests and the methods employed, the values of the creep rate, the creep strain, and the creep life are very reliable. The designers can use them for the design of equipment operating at high temperatures. Orig. art. has 8 graphs and 10 tables

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav metalurgicky, VZKG, Ostrava (Metallurgical Research Institute, VZKG)

Card 1/2

AP5019909

ENCL: 00

ENCL: 00

DATE: MM

NO REP GOV: 005

OTHER: 009

JPRS

Card 4/2

L 3755-66 EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5027819

CZ/0057/65/000/001/0035/0040

AUTHOR: Foldyna, V. (Engineer, Candidate of sciences); Kvetensky, M. (Engineer);
Prnka, T. (Engineer)

TITLE: Heat resisting steels for manufacture of piping for steam turbines and
boilers using high pressure and temperature steam

SOURCE: Hutnik, no. 1, 1965, 35 - 40

TOPIC TAGS: heat resistant steel, pipe, steam boiler, steam turbine, chromium
steel

ABSTRACT: Ferritic-perlitic steels can be used only up to 580°C ;
12% Cr steels can be used up to 620°C. Tables giving limiting
factors in the use of these two kinds of steels are presented.
Modified 12% Cr steels are reviewed; influence of the addition
of Mo is evaluated. Technology of manufacturing steam piping
of various diameters is described. Methods of welding high-duty
steam piping are discussed. Orig. art. has: 5 tables; 7 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: VZKG, Ostrava
Card 1/2

L 3755-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5027819

SUBMITTED: 00


ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 005

JPRS


Card 2/2

L 18789-66 EWA(d)/EWP(t) JD

ACC NR: AP6010881

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/65/000/010/0694/0702

AUTHOR: Myslivec, Theodor (Engineer; Candidate of sciences); Foldyna, Vaclav (Engineer; Candidate of sciences); Prnka, Tasilo (Engineer); Chvojka, Jan (Engineer)

ORG: Kl. Gottwald Vitkovice Iron Works, Ostrava (Vitkovické zelezarny Kl. Gottwalda)

TITLE: Comparing the effect of operating conditions in electric- and open-hearth furnaces upon the properties of low-alloyed steel grades for high-duty service 32

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 10, 1965, 694-702 B

TOPIC TAGS: metallurgic furnace, low alloy steel, metal property, solid mechanical property, heat resistant steel, metal heat treatment

ABSTRACT:

The most important factors observed in the manufacture of heat-resistant steels (Czechoslovak standards Nos 15110, 15111, 15123) in electric- and open-hearth furnaces with different technological processes were evaluated. The conclusions are as follows: 1) Heat-resistant steels manufactured in open-hearth furnaces are equivalent to electric-furnace steels from the viewpoint of mechanical properties, at room or high temperatures. 2) The regimes for heat treatment must be kept strictly identical for the open-hearth heats as well as for the electric-furnace heats; the regime of heat treatment influences in a decisive manner the mechanical properties of the steel. 3) The so-called semi-diffusion process for the manufacture of heat-resistant steels in open-hearth furnaces permits the better utilization of furnace capacity than do the other open-hearth processes tested. Orig. art. has: 13 figures and 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 001 / SOV REF: 001
Card 1/1 UDC: 669.141.243: 669.141.247: 669.15-194.2

L 38612-66 ENP(w)/T/ENP(t)/ETI JD

ACC NR: AP6028280

SOURCE CODE: GE/0029/66/000/004/0235/0239

AUTHOR: Prnka, Tasilo (Ostrava); Foldyna, Vaclav (Ostrava)

ORG: Research Institute for Metallurgy at Witkowitz Iron Works, Ostrava, Czechoslovakia

TITLE: New method for the evaluation of long-term creep tests [This paper was presented at the 3rd International Colloquium on "Long-term Behavior of Heat-resistant Steels" of the GDBH held in Magdeburg on 9 and 10 December 1965.]

SOURCE: Neue Hutte, no. 4, 1966, 235-239

TOPIC TAGS: metal test, creep mechanism

ABSTRACT: It was shown that the relationship between the logarithm of the mean breaking time and the initial tension for a given temperature can be best rendered in a diagram in which intersections of three lines represent the required data. A diagram of this type can be employed in a wide range of tensions. The relationships so established apply to both melts and the steels themselves. The mechanisms involved in the lines on the diagram were discussed and the possibility of deriving parametric equations for extrapolating beyond the range covered in the experiments was considered. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 6 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,646]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: 30Dec65 / ORIG REF: 002 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 013

Card 1/1 *fi*

6 42085-66 EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(e) JD/HW/JG
 ACC NR: AP6019416 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/66/000/005/0003/0003

AUTHOR: Kvetensky, Miroslav (Engineer; Ostrava); Foldyna, Vaclav (Engineer; Ostrava); Bernasek, Jaroslav (Engineer; Ostrava); Cervený, Josef (Candidate of sciences; Ostrava)

ORG: none

TITLE: Improved method of manufacturing quality steel tubes from ingots. CZ Pat. No. PV 2229-64, Class 7
 SOURCE: Vynalezý, no. 5, 1966, 3

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, steel tube, annealing, pickling, tube manufacture

ABSTRACT: A method had been introduced for manufacturing tubes and hollow bodies from hard-to-form, refractory, heat-containing and corrosion-resistant alloy steels, chromium, nickel, manganese, and other additives such as molybdenum, vanadium, tungsten, titanium, niobium, boron, silicon, aluminum, cobalt, nitrogen, and copper, and which are prepared as ingots, roll products, forgings, centrifugal castings, or crude castings drilled through the longitudinal axis. The method uses a two-or three-stage process in which the semiproduct undergoes gradual pressing or piercing operations which result in reducing its diameter by 70--95%. Between the

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6032759

(N)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0057/66/000/008/0392/0397

AUTHOR: Elfmark, J. (Engineer; Candidate of sciences); Foldyna, V. (Engineer; Candidate of sciences)

ORG: Metallurgical Research Institute, VZKG, Ostrava (Vyzkumny ustav metalurgicky VZKG)

TITLE: Production and properties of large forgings from heat resistant modified 12% chrome steels CSN 17 134 and CSN 17 135

SOURCE: Hutnik, no. 8, 1966, 392-397

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, steel forging, solid mechanical property

ABSTRACT: Two grades of modified 12% chrome steel have been developed particularly for use in superheated (600 C) and high-pressure electric generating equipment, such as superheater chambers, steam lines, and for large forgings such as mixing chambers, as well as for steam turbine wheels. Chemical composition and mechanical properties of the two grades are tabulated. Some difficulties in forging austenitic and other grades of steel are described as related to the formation of ferrite delta, but 20 or 30% ferrite delta in CSN 17 134 does not adversely affect its slabbing and upset rolling, apparently due to its content of vanadium or titanium. Slabbing tests on 4-ton ingots are described at 1000 and 1200 C and further reductions were rolled at 950 C without danger of cracks. Mechanical properties of CSN 17 135 were tested after

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ACC NR: AP6032759

further forging in steps down to 125 mm diameter and after various types of heat treatment. Examples are given of proper cooling and heat treatment for large forgings, also of mechanical properties in a steam turbine wheel made from a 4-ton ingot of CSN 17 134 and of another made of CSN 17 135. Heat treatment of and tests on these two sample forgings are described in detail. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 6 tables, and 7 figures.

¹³
SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

MINCZEWSKI, Jerzy; FOLDZINSKA, Aleksandra

Chromatographic microdetermination of copper, nickel, zinc, and cadmium. Chem anal 5 no.4:575-580 '60. (KEAI 10:9)

1. Department of Analytical Chemistry Institute of Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa.

(Chromatography) (Copper) (Nickel) (Zinc)
(Cadmium)

COUNTRY : Poland E-2
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 86050
 AUTHOR : Minczewski, J.; Foldzinska, A.
 INST. :
 TITLE : Attempts of Detection of Ultramicro-Amounts
 of Some Cations by the Method of Chromato-
 graphy in Impregnated Paper
 ORIG. PUB. : Chem. analit., 1958, 3, No 3-4, 659-662
 ABSTRACT : Study of the conditions of determination of
 ultramicro-amounts of Cu, Ni, and Co, by the chromatographic
 method, in paper and in cotton threads impregnated with a
 solution of rubeanic acid (I). It was found that in the
 case of paper impregnated with a solution of I, it is
 possible to separate and determine Cu, Ni, and Co if 0.5 ml
 of the solution, used for one determination, contain at
 least $0.033 \times \text{Cu}$, $0.067 \times \text{Co}$, and $0.033 \times \text{Ni}$; if 0.5 ml of
 solution contain more than $1.165 \times \text{Cu}$, $0.336 \times \text{Co}$, and
 $1.165 \times \text{Ni}$, the separation becomes impossible. The use of
 threads impregnated with a solution of I makes it possible
 to decrease the amount of solution necessary for a
 CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :

E-2

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 8050

AUTHOR :

INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : determination to 0.025 ml, and the content therein of each of the elements -- to 0.025 μ . Since the width of zones of the elements being determined is commensurate with their content in the analyzed volume of the solution, and is sufficiently well reproducible, this variant of the method is recommended also for a semi-quantitative determination of Cu, Ni, and Co in their mixtures. The influence of other elements which form colored complexes with I has not been investigated.

A. Nemodruk.

CARD: 2/2

84

FOLDZINSKA, Aleksandra; MALINOWSKI, Jerzy

Application of the Gutzeit method to radiochemical determination of arsenic. Pt. 1. Determination of arsenic in zinc "free from arsenic. Nukleonika 7 no.3:153-160 '62.

1. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw
Department of Analytical Chemistry.

FOLDZINSKA, Aleksandra; MALINOWSKI, Jerzy

Application of the Gutzeit method to radiochemical determination of arsenic. Pt. 2. Nukleonika 8 no.4:233-236 '63.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Department of Analytical Chemistry, Warsaw 9.

ITIL P JEWEL, W.

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H 11

FOLEJEWSKI, Witold

Application of hematological indexes to the determination of the breeding value of farm animals. Roczniki Wyz Szkola Rol Poznan nq.12:3-16 '62.

1. Katedra Hodowli Ogolnej Zwierzat, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Poznan.

POLEJEWSKI, Witold; BARTECKA, Janina

Nonfat solid content in the milk of Frisian cows in Great
Poland. Roczniki Wyz Szkola Rol Poznan no.12:217-225 '62.

1. Katedra Ogolnej Hodowli Zwierzat, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza,
Poznan.

GEDYMIN, Jerzy, ALEXANDRUC ION, Stefan; POLEJANSKI, ZIGOLD; RADOSZINSKI,
Mieczyslaw

Genetic resistance to tuberculosis in swine. Prace nauk roln
1 tom 19 no.1:59-76 '65.

1. Department of General Animal Breeding and Department of
Specific Animal Breeding of the School of Agriculture, Poznan.

KOBYLCZYK, Aleksander, mgr inz.; FOLEK, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

Desalting of mine water and sea water. Chemik 16 no.7/8:
213-217 J1-Ag '63.

KOBYLICYK, A., mgr inż.; POLEK, St., mgr inż.

A discussion on water desalting. Chemik 17 no.1:91 Ja'64.

FOLES, Janos

Complex utilization of the Danube. Elet tud 19 no. 20:925-930
15 My '64.

POL/39-25-11-6/26

18(5)

AUTHOR: Folfasiński, M., Mechanical Engineer

TITLE: The Influence of Moistened Blast on the Working of a Blast Furnace (Wpływ nawilżonego dmuchu na bieg wielkiego pieca)

PERIODICAL: Hutnik, 1958, Vol 25, Nr 11-12, pp 464-466 (Poland)

ABSTRACT: From the viewpoint of the heat balance, blast moistening seems senseless, as it requires an increase in the blast temperature at the rate of 9.7°C per gram of humidity in 1 Nm³ of blast to balance the loss of heat in the decomposition of the water steam. The practice of moistening the blast without changing the blast temperature is used, however, to make up for variations in natural humidity, which impair the working of blast furnaces. In 1956, experiments were carried out with parallel increase of both the blast humidity (up to 50 g/Nm³) and the blast temperature (up to 800°C). The working of the furnaces became more uniform, the daily output increased; the dust content in the gases dimin-

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POL/39-25-11-6/26

The Influence of Moistened Blast on the Working of a Blast Furnace


ished by 100 kg per 1 ton of pig iron, and the coke consumption could be reduced. Further increases in output and cuts in coke consumption were attained by reducing the steam content of the blast after the maximum temperature has been reached. The experiments were repeated in the blast temperature range from 800 to 900°C. The increase of humidity leads to an axial lengthening of the combustion chamber. The decomposition of water steam, $2\text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{C} = 2\text{CO} + 2\text{H}_2$, takes place not in the combustion chamber, water steam remains intact as long as coke is burning according to the formula $\text{CO}_2 + \text{C} = 2\text{CO}$. The optimum humidity was found to range between 20 and 30 g/Nm³. Its increase beyond 30 g/Nm³, except during short periods of regulation, does not intensify the smelting process, but instead absorbs heat that could be used to reduce the coke consumption. Basically, the blast temperature should be kept constant, while the heat condition in the hearth of a blast furnace ought to be regulated by changing the humidity of the blast. Ordinarily, if ✓

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POL/39-25-11-6/26

The Influence of Moistened Blast on the Working of a Blast Furnace

the blast furnace works smoothly, changes beyond the range of $\pm 5.0 \text{ g/Nm}^3$, at most $\pm 10.0 \text{ g/Nm}^3$ are not necessary. There are 1 table and 9 graphs.



Card 3/3

FOLFASINSKI, Slawomir, mgr.

Boleslaw Prus' remarks on civilization and progress; a selection.
Problemy 18 no.5:373-377 '62.

FOLFOLDY, László, chemical engineer

Determination of the sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide and
nitrous gases content of mine air by means of photometry.
Investiia Bany KI no.3/4:169-178 '59/60.

M.
FOLGA, J.; SEMERAU-SIEMIANOWSKI, Z.

Artificial heart and lung of own construction; preliminary communication. Polski tygod.lek. 10 no.16:497 18 Apr 55.

1. Z Zakladu Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej A.M. w. Warszawie;
kierownik: prof. dr Med. Julian Walawski. Warszawa, Gosczyńskiego
26.

(HEART, artificial,
new construction)

(LUNGS, artificial,
new construction)